The Scranton Tribune Published Daily Except Sunday, by The

LIVY S. RICHARD, Editor. O. F. BEXBEE, Business Manager. Entered at the Postoffice at Scranton Pa, as Second Class Mail Matter.

When space will permit The Tribune is always glad to print short letters from its friends bearing on current topics, but its rule is that these must be signed, for publication, by the writer's real name; and the condition precedent to acceptance is that all contributions shall be subject to editorial revision. shall be subject to editorial revision.

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TEN PAGES.

SCRANTON, AUGUST 9, 1902.

REPUBLICAN TICKET. State.

Governor-S. W. PENNYPACKER. Lieutenant Governor-W. M. BROWN. Secretary of Internal Affairs-ISAAC B. BROWN.

County. Congress-WILLIAM CONNELL.
Judge-A. A. VOSBURG.
Commissioners-JOHN COURIER MOR
RIS. JOHN PENMAN.
Mine Inspectors-LLEWELYN M. EV
ANS, DAVID T. WILLIAMS.

Legislative. First District-JOSEPH OLIVER. Second District-JOHN SCHEUER, JR. Third District-EDWARD JAMES. Fourth District-P. A. PHILBIN. Election day, Nov. 4.

The deadlock senatorial conferees Wayne and Susquehanna ought to tr

The Prosperity of Canada.

HE TORONTO Globe think it sees a great deal of sign ficance in the fact that while Total Hebrew immigration... 58,089 57,688 the exports of the United Per cent. itates in the last fiscal year delined \$70,000,000 those of the dominion f Canada increased \$36,827,673. As ompared with 1896 the total trade of anada last year exhibits a gain of 1182,916,026; and the Globe thinks that the gain to occur during the current year will be sufficient to bring about a doubling of the total trade in the seven year period from 1896 to 1903.

Part of this growth in Canadian prosperity has undoubtedly been temporary an exceptional war demand in South Africa, and an extraordinary northwestern crop yield. "We cannot, of course," says the Globe, "always be sure of a bumper crop in the northwest, but we are sure of continual and rapid growth in that section of the dominion, the west alone that is growing. The growth of population in older Canada, as revealed by the last census, disappointed most of us. It was growth, nevertheless, and there is good ground for saying that the population, man for man, stood for a higher average of wealth and production than ever before in the annals of the country. There is also good warrant for believing that in the eastern division. whatever augumentation took place was largely in the latter part of the decennium. It was in that part of the period that the stir in new Ontario began in real earnest. In saying this reference is not made alone to the remarkable industrial development at the Soo and its vicinity, but also to the occupation of farm lands by settlers in those northern and western parts of the province. The latter years of the period saw a considerable process of repatriation in Quebec; it saw the coal and iron industry make vast strides in Nova Scotla, In Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick an increased return also rewarded the work of the husbandman. As in Ontario, less reliance was placed on one or two crops. More attention was turned to dairying, and, altogether, the cloud under which for some years agriculture drooped has passed away. These are the sources from which the country's vastly growing trade comes, and there is no reason to believe that it will suffer any real We are only on the outside edge of greater things in the west, and not alone will older Canada progress with its own momentum, but it will keep step with western growth as its mercantile and manufacturing ad-

Our Canadian contemporary is inclined to think that as the years pass the business growth of Canada, due to development of new resources, will increase while that of the United States. having nearly reached what the statisticians call the point of saturation, will become stationary. That time, we fancy, is far distant, so far as the United States is concerned. But the prosperity of Canada, in any event, is very gratifying to the inhabitants of the states. They are not envious; but on the contrary hope that it may continue rapidly and without interruption. The more prosperity in Canada the g :ater our trade with our neighbors on the

The man who grabs a runaway horse Chinese by the bridle is generally certain to be known as a hero or a fool.

We Must Have Ships.

(For The Tribune, by Walter J. Ballard.) N VIEW of the congressional elections next November we must not neglect to impress on the country, and on all congressional tandidates, the fact that our merchant marine requires building up by means of protection in the form of a liberal thip subsidy bill. If we get enough more ocean going steamships, we can saved the humiliation (and expense of \$200,000,000 yearly) of being forced to ask foreigners to carry our goods for us. Our motto should be "Ameri-

can goods in American made and owned ships, navigated by American officers, and, as far as possible, American seamen."

When the American flag is flying at the masthead of American vessels in every port, and on every sea, interest in both our navles, mercantile and war, will increase. Our bright, capable young men will be attracted to seamanship as a profession, one of the noblest in the world. That is what adays. that our commissioner of navigation is compelled to report that the increase in the number of any compelled to report that the increase who refused to sell it. in the number of our sea-going officers in the navy is only 58 since 1893, while the tonnage has increased by 582,179 tons? The total tonnage of our navy. tons? The total tonnage of our navy, authorized, completed, and under construction, is 827,022, and we have only one sea-going officer to every 806 tons displacement. In 1893 we had one officer to each 254 tons.

Seamanship as a profession has not been popular. The passage of a liberal ship subsidy bill will help to make it

The sympathy of the sultan of Turkey for the Zionists who wish to locate n Jerusalem does not seem to be deep enough to overcome the franchise

Immigration Figures For 1902.

N ANALYSIS of the immigration for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902, with comparisons with the preceding year, reveals some significant facts. It is set forth in the following table:

	1901.	1902.
- 3	Total immigration487.918	648,743
١.	Percentage of increase	.33
-	No. debarred or returned 3,879 Per cent. debarred or re-	5,429
3	turned	.8
	Total number illiterate	165,105
	Per cent. Illiterate, over 14 years of age 28.4	28.7
	Per cent. of total immigra- tion coming from Austria-	
	Hangary, Italy and Russia. 68.6	70.6
of	Total from eastern Europe, excepting Hebrews248,203	353,896
y	Per cent 50.8	
,	Per cent. of total coming from United Kingdom,	
	France, Germany and Scan- dinavla	20.3
	Total from western Europe,	****
3	excepting Hebrews164,792	209,918
1-	Per cent 33.7	32.4
Take w	Total from Asia 12.698	23.3

including women and chil-tion who were farm-laborers, laborers, or servants... Per cent, of total immigragration destined for sachusetts. New York and Pennsylvania Per cent. of total immigra-69.5 67.8 tion destined for states south of the Potomac river, Pennsylvania and the Ohio

river, or west of the Miss-

issippi river 13.5 The line between Eastern Europe and Western Europe is as follows: Beginso that in the immediate future an ning at the boundary between Finland so that in the immediate future an ning at the boundary between Finland average crop will greatly exceed the and Russia, the line leaves Finland and the usual charge for bed and room is phenomenal crop of last year. Nor is it and Germany on the west, then follows the boundary between Bohemia, Aus tria and Carinthia on the west, and Galicia, Hungary, and Croatia on the east. It then follows the division between Northern and Southern Italy adopted by the new United States classification. Spain and Portugal, having a high illiteracy and sending many undesirable immigrants, are also placed

The largest elements in immigration

1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.
South'rn Italian 65,629	84.346	115,704	152,915
Polish28,466	46,938	43,617	69,620
Hebrew37,415	60,764	58,098	57,688
Scandinavian23,249	32,952	40,277	55,780
German26,632	29,682	34,742	51,686
Croatian and			
Slovenian 8,632	17,184	17,928	30,233
Irish 32 245	25,607	30 404	29.001

It will be noticed that the proportion of the total immigration coming from Eastern Europe has increased, while that from Western Europe continues to diminish, and that the total illiteracy has also slightly increased. The percentage of the immigration to the South and West is also slightly dimis as strong as ever.

Number of persons in each hundred immigrants over fourteen years of age who cannot write or cannot read and write their own language, from those races (not nations) which contributed upwards of 2,000 immigrants to the United States during any of the past three fiscal years:

 Scandinavian
 6.9
 0.8
 0.5

 Scotch
 1.2
 1.2

Western Europe.

2	Scotch		1.2
	Finnish 2.7	2.2	1.4
	Bohemian and Moravian 3.0	1.5	1.6
	English 0.2	1.8	1.9
	Irish 3.3	3.2	3.9
	French 3.9	3.9	4.8
	German 5.8	4.1	5.4
	Dutch and Flemish 9.6	7.8	7.6
	Italian (North)11.2	15.7	14.4
	Average of above 4.2	5.6	4.4
ľ	Eastern Europe (with Spain and I	ortu	gab
É	Magyar		13.3
3	Slovak27.9	30.7	25.9
H	Roumanian	_	28.3
N	Greek17.1	25.9	30.0
ı	Polish	37.5	
		39.7	42.2
	Ruthenian49.0	53.2	50.0
	Lithuanian	49.8	54.1
	Italian (South)54.6	59.1	56.4
	Portuguese	63.8	71.6
	Average of above39.8	46.0	44.3
	Other races.	-	
•	2001		
	Cuban 6.8	-	8.0
	Japanese 8.9	6.7	

Hebrew These figures, which are supplied by the Immigration Restriction league and taken from the immigration reparts, convey their own comment. The "open door" is too wide.

Explorer Baldwin is possessed with the usual amount of hope, but his backers appear to have been troubled

with cold feet. A UNIVERSAL COMPLAINT.

This speeding craze has grown to great
Dame Nature is affected.
For days the giddy creature has
In scorching been detected.
—The Automobile Magazine.

Outline Studies of Human Nature.

Shrewd Hebrew's Kindly Act. Here is a little story which never be-fore has been told in print, but which is surely as well worth telling as the his-tories of wars and crimes and sharp tricks in the money market with which our papers and minds are filled now-

gave England her centuries of pre-eminence in the world's carrying trade. The chance for the future is ours. Why do we not take it? Why is it

"But," Lejee patiently reasoned, "you virtually gave up business years ago. You make or sell no watches now. Your

You make or sell no watches now. Your sons have other pursuits. You don't live in the house, only sit in this office all day long, looking out of the window."

The office was a small corner room in the second story, with an open fireplace around which were set some old Dutch tiles. A battered walnut desk was fitted into the wall, and before it stood an old chair and a sheepskin cover.

Into the wall, and before it stood an old chair and a sheepskin cover.

The old man's face grew red. "You are right." he said. "I don't work here. I have enough to live on without work. But I am an old man, and want to live in this room. It is home to me. When my wife and I first came here we were poor. I worked in the shop below, but we lived here. Greta fried the cakes and wurst over that fire; the cradle stood in that corner. Little Jan was born here; his coffin was carried out of that door. Greta is dead for many a long year. But when I sit here and look out of the window, I think she is with me. For thirty years she and I looked out of that window and talked of the changes in the street below." street below."

Lejee was silenced for the time, but began his arguments again the next day, doubling his offer. "The lot is worth that to me." he said,
"as I own the block, but to nobody else.

You are throwing away a large sum which would be a great help to your sons that you may indulge a bit of sentiment. that you may indulge a bit or sentiment. Have you the right to do that?"
Weber was hard pushed. His boys were struggling on with small means; this money would set them on their feet, would enable them to marry. What right had he to spoil their lives that he might sit and dream of old times?

The vert day he gave his consent, and

The next day he gave his consent, and the sale was made. The old man lived in the suburbs; he never came to that part of the town while the building was in progress. When it was finished and the huge department store was thrown open to the public Lejee one day asked him to come in He led him through the great crowded salesrooms, piled one on top of another for nine stories, and then drew him into a narrow passage and flung open a door.
"There is your little office just as you left it," he said. "We have built around it, and beside it, and over it, but not a brick in it has been touched. There is your fireplace with the old tiles, your desk, and your chair was brought back today. It is your office, Mr. Weber, and if you will sit here as long as you live and think of them that are gone, and watch the changes in the street below, I shall feel there is a blessing on the pig house, because I have a friend in it."— The Congregationalist.

At Oyster Bay.

The coming of the president to his summer home at Oyster Bay, making that place in a sense the temporary capital of the nation, has had a very distinct effect on the little town. This is amusingly told by William E. Curtis in a letter from Oyster Bay to the Chicago Record-Herald. Mr. Curtis says there are but \$2 a day, but the landlord sent out for cots, packed his guests two in a bed and four in a room, and advanced his charges to \$3 a day. When his patrons remonstrated he declared that he was not keeping a hotel for fun, but was "trying to save up a little money for his declining years." When a young reporter called for cigarettes the landlord replied that he "thanked God that he had never fall-en so low down as to sell them." but after reflection his anxiety to provide for his declining years got the better of his principles, and he sent out for a sup ply. He paid sixty-three cents for ten boxes, and boasts that he "got rid of every smitch of 'em at twenty cents box the first day," and had sent to tow for more, which shows the vicious in fluence of reporters for evening paper upon an aquatic community. The re porter for a Brooklyn paper, who goes home every night, is in the habit of get ting his dinner at the hotel, and for the first few days paid fifty cents for it. The other day the landlord got on to his identity and, when he went up to pay the cashier, who is the landlord's daugh ter, and a very pretty girl by the way she asked the fatal question: "Be you s reporter?" "I am." the unsuspecting reporter?" "I am." the unsuspecting man replied. "For if you are, pa says I man replied. "For if you are, pa says I don't feed no reporters for fifty cents, and you must pay me twenty-five centre extra for every other dinner you have inished, showing that the tendency to concentrate in certain states and cities straight." In other instances newspaper men were charged high rates, and when asked for an explanation it was give The newspapers are pile of money out o' the president comin down here. They're sellin' thousands of papers to people who want ter know what he's doin' an' all about Oyster Bay They're jest gettin' rich out of it, and we're determined to have our share of

Not Carefully Drawn.

Four or five well known good fellows in same line of business recently "swore". They had never tippled to excess, but they took a notion that it would be : good thing to quit, and accordingly quit for a period of thirty days. The agreewas drawn up in writing, and signed by each. The third day after some of the parties to the agreement began to chafe under the restraint. They had never be-fore telt the need of a drink quite as badly as after the ink used in drawing up the agreement had become dry. One of them at last dropped in on one of the others, and, of course, the swearing-off proposition was immediately brought up. "I'd like awful well to have a nip," said

the caller.
"Same here," was the response. "But I don't see how we can get around that agreement

"Neither do I." "I read once that no document, how-ever carefully drawn, will stand in court if it is attacked in the right way.

"Let's read the agreement over care They did so, and it was discovered that the agreement did not call for thirty con-secutive days, but merely for thirty days. The man that hit upon this bright idea was hailed as a born lawyer, who was wasting his time in the railroad business. There was a nimmediate adjournment to a popular West Superior street thirst cure.—Duluth News-Tribune.

Glad to Oblige.

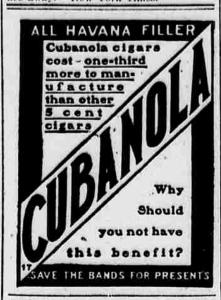
The Congregationalist relates that a greatly beloved old minister had resigned his one pastorate, which extended over a period of fifty years in a rural village, and had gone to the city to spend his reand had gone to the city to spend his re-maining years with an only son. After a time he returned to the scene of his former labors for a visit. During a call upon a genial and kind-hearted member of his former flock the white-haired cler-gyman remarked, as he glanced towards the village cemetery visible from the win-dow, "My only wish is, when this life is

ended, to be laid at rest in yonder burial place." "Certainly," replied the polite old farmer; "and I can assure you, my dear Mr. P—, that your parishloners will be only too glad to lay you there."

He Is the Subject. What can I do for you?" asked President Roosevelt, when he was intercepted on a walk at Oyster Bay by some re-

porters.
"Your subjects crave an audience,"

said one of the newspaper men, seeking to be facethous.
"Subjects!" exclaimed the president, with a trace of annoyance in his voice.
"I seem to be the subject. You boys go on your vacations, and even that mighty potentate, the managing editor, can't reach you, but the president of the Unit-ed States knows no such immunity. He is at all times a subject for interviewers. for photographers, and for office seekers.
"But," added the president, his mood changing. "I seem to thrive on it. Now, fire away."—New York Times.



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